



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

knife of a somewhat different construction made (but which he does not explain). The advantage of this is that it can be moved along its whole length, so that different portions can be used for cutting.

Professor R. Kossmann writes:<sup>1</sup> "Many to whom the turning back of the micrometer-screw of the microtome is an annoying delay, will be thankful to me for pointing out to them that in two or three seconds it can be turned back its whole length by using a kind of fiddlebow, such as is used for drilling holes. The loop of the bow-string (made of strong silk cord, waxed or rosined) is passed round the smooth neck of the screw, and the bow is moved alternately to the left with stretched, and to the right with slackened cord."—*Journ. Roy. Microscopical Society*, iii, 298.

—:o:—

### SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

— The new antiseptic, boro glyceride, may furnish us with another preservative. From an utter absence of smell, taste (except a slightly sweet one) and innocuous qualities, it has been suggested that fresh fish preserved by it may be sent long distances in good condition. The boro-glyceride should be mixed with many times its bulk of warm water, and cloths wet with the solution should be put in and wrapped around the eviscerated fish. This is certainly a good field for experiment.—*Scientific and Literary Gossip*.

— Mr. John Young, at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Natural History Society, gave some interesting facts in connection with *Callianassa turneriana*, a macrurous crustacean found on the west coast of Africa. It is said to occur periodically once in four or seven years in large numbers. "With the natives of the Cameroons it forms part of the dowry of a woman at marriage, and should divorce be necessary, the shrimp must also be returned; but not being always obtainable, there is room enough for a good African quarrel among the natives." — *Scientific and Literary Gossip*.

—:o:—

### PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Minneapolis, Aug. 15-21, 1883.—The attendance on the meeting was rather small, but 300 members participating.

Professor Hunt, of Montreal, for the committee on international congress of geologists, reported that it had held a meeting and had considered two subjects—uniform geological nomenclature and geological cartography. On the first subject it was reported that the committee had conferred with Maj. Powell, director of

<sup>1</sup> Ibid.